



NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT (SUBASENLON, CT)



TO
YOUR
HEALTH

WATER QUALITY REPORT – YEAR 2025

MESSAGE FROM THE COMMANDING OFFICER SUBASENLON



This SUBASENLON Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is a snapshot of the quality of your drinking water in 2025. The purpose of this annual report is to advise consumers of where their water comes from, provide water quality data, and provide greater understanding of drinking water that is delivered to SUBASENLON residents and staff.

Dear SUBASENLON drinking water consumers,

SUBASENLON is committed to being a proponent of safe and healthy drinking water, a good steward of the environment, and a dedicated administrator of the water system and services that maintain and serve public health and provide fire protection. The men and women of the SUBASE Public Works Department (PWD) Utilities and Energy Management (UEM) Branch and Environmental Division take great pride in delivering safe, seamless, and satisfying water services, so you can focus on your family, work, and community. Our UEM Branch personnel operate and maintain the water storage tanks and piping, including flushing of water mains to improve water quality. Our Environmental Division personnel lead our efforts in overseeing the delivery of clean water to personnel, residents, and guests of the Main Base and all associated public-private venture housing areas. They also ensure water quality meets all federal, state, and United States (US) Navy (Navy) regulatory requirements. Skilled scientists at state-certified contract laboratories support them in maintaining this level of excellence. Please know, if there ever is an issue with your water, we will ensure you are made fully aware of the situation and of any actions you could take to mitigate any concerns. I have confidence in our team and those who support them, and I have confidence in our water. We never take for granted the importance of what we do, and we thank you for the opportunity to help provide the one essential resource that we cannot live without.

*Sincerely,
Captain Craig E. Litty, Commanding Officer*

Important **Health** Information from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of some contaminants. However, this doesn't necessarily mean the water poses a health risk.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people (e.g., people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or other immune system disorders, some elderly, infants) can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia*, and other microbial contaminants are available from the [EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline](https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water) email at safewater@epa.gov or by visiting <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water>.

LEARN MORE ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER



For information regarding drinking water analysis or drinking water sampling results, please contact Sibly McCullers, SUBASENLON PWD Environmental Division Drinking Water Program Manager at (860) 694-5164 or sibly.n.mccullers.civ@us.navy.mil.



For information regarding the drinking water provided to Beacon Point Homes, please contact their management office at (860) 446-5913 or maintenance team at (860) 446-5934.



For information regarding drinking water source and/or treatment, please contact Groton Utilities (GU) at (860) 446-4000 or visit <https://grotonutilities.com/195/Water-Operations>.



DOES MY DRINKING WATER MEET STANDARDS? SUBASENLON water systems are tested to assess for compliance with standards regarding bacteriological contaminants, disinfectant levels, disinfection byproducts (DBPs), lead and copper, and asbestos. Apart from total trihalomethanes (TTHM) for the Main Base system, test results for 2025 demonstrated compliance with these standards. However, not all required samples were collected during the calendar year. Please refer to the water quality monitoring tables provided toward the end of this report for further details.

WHAT TESTING HAS BEEN DONE ON MY DRINKING WATER? SUBASENLON works with GU to ensure that your tap water meets all EPA and CT Department of Public Health (DPH) drinking water health standards. The GU 2025 CCR is available online at <https://grotonutilities.com/195/Water-Operations>. The GU report and this Navy report show the results of testing performed at the GU water treatment plant (WTP) and in the GU and SUBASENLON distribution systems. The SUBASENLON PWD Environmental Division is committed to providing drinking water consumers with up-to-date information to ensure that all can make informed decisions regarding drinking water use.



EPA-REQUIRED INFORMATIONAL COMPONENTS

SUBASENLON WATER SYSTEM

Water is conveyed to the Main Base and most of the SUBASENLON housing areas (Nautilus Park, Conning Towers, Trident Park, and Polaris Park) by Navy-owned distribution system lines that receive water from the GU system. The SUBASENLON PWD UEM Management Branch continues to perform work on the SUBASENLON distribution system as part of an overall maintenance and repair program. There were no major physical changes to the system in 2025.

WHERE MY WATER COMES FROM

SUBASENLON purchases water from GU. The GU water source is surface water from a series of five interconnected reservoirs covering a watershed of 15.6 square miles. Four reservoirs (Morgan Pond, Ledyard, Poheganut, and Smith Lake) flow into the GU terminal reservoir, Poquonnock. GU pumps water from the Poquonnock Reservoir to its WTP while the other four reservoirs are used to maintain an appropriate water level in the Poquonnock Reservoir. GU also has three deep wells that are used to supplement these reservoirs. GU takes its job of stewardship very seriously and to that end, has a spill response trailer and a trained team that responds to any threat of contamination that could impact its watershed. GU constructed a new WTP, which was put in service in November 2020. The plant is designed to remove contaminants from the source water in the reservoirs via coagulation, flocculation, dissolved air flotation, and filtration through deep-bed granular activated carbon filter media. Manganese contactors were added as one last stage of treatment in 2022. GU also treats the water entering its distribution system via caustic soda and phosphate (to inhibit corrosion of plumbing), chlorine (for disinfection), and fluoride (to reduce tooth decay).



WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT



The CT DPH performed a one-time assessment of the GU water source reservoir system in 2003. This assessment found that the GU system has a low overall susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. The complete assessment report is available upon request to the CT DPH.

Additional source water assessment information can be obtained from the following websites:

<https://grotonutilities.com/205/Water-Source-Protection-Measures>
<https://portal.ct.gov/dph/drinking-water/dws/source-water-assessment-and-protection>
<https://www.epa.gov/sourcewaterprotection>

All CCRs/water quality assessment reports are available for public review on the Commander, Navy Region Mid-Atlantic (<https://cnrma.cnmc.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/Drinking-Water-Quality-Information/>) and GU (<https://grotonutilities.com/195/Water-Operations>) websites.

EPA INFORMATION ON LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. GU and SUBASENLON are responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in home plumbing components. Since lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. Customers can help protect themselves and their family by identifying and removing lead materials within their home plumbing and taking steps to reduce their family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Instructions provided with the filter are to be followed to ensure the filter is used properly. Cold water should be used for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, pipes should be flushed for several minutes. This can be done by running the tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If a customer has a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, they may need to flush their pipes for a longer period. If customers are concerned about lead in their water and wish to have it tested, contact Sibly McCullers, PWD Environmental Division Drinking Water Program Manager at (860) 694-5164 or sibly.n.mccullers.civ@us.navy.mil. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps that can be taken to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.



EPA INFORMATION ON **COPPER** IN DRINKING WATER

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the AL over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the AL over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor to determine if copper levels in drinking water could present a health risk.

ARE THERE ANY CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER SOURCE?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. The following contaminants **may** be present in source water:



Microbial Contaminants	Examples include viruses, bacteria, and protozoa; may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife
Inorganic Contaminants	Examples include salts and metals; can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming
Pesticides and Herbicides	May come from a variety of sources, including agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses
Organic Chemical Contaminants	Examples include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production; can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems
Radioactive Contaminants	Occur naturally or as the result of oil and gas production and mining activities



EPA STANDARDS



To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems (PWSs). US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. All drinking water (including bottled water) may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the [EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline](#) email at safewater@epa.gov.



2025 GROTON UTILITIES WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS



The following are 2025 drinking water quality data provided to consecutive water systems (e.g., SUBASENON) by GU. The full GU 2025 Annual Water Quality Report (also known as the CCR) can be found at <https://grotonutilities.com/195/Water-Operations>. The data tables reflect water samples taken at the GU WTP (finished water) for contaminants that may be present at the entry point to their distribution network, which includes the SUBASENLON water systems. Only detected contaminants are listed in these tables. Applicable Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)/CT DPH standards and goals, as well as major sources of each parameter, are provided. The last column notes whether the parameter results violated or met the associated standard.

GROTON UTILITIES WATER QUALITY – YEAR 2025

The following table lists regulated contaminants.

PARAMETER	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	TEST RESULTS		MAJOR SOURCES	MET STANDARD?
				HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE		
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.007	N/A ⁽¹⁾	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	YES
Chloride	ppm	N/A (secondary MCL = 250)	N/A	36	27 - 36	Stormwater runoff containing road salt; erosion of natural deposits	YES
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	0.77	0.51 - 0.77	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth	YES
PARAMETER	UNITS	TT	MCLG	TEST RESULTS		MAJOR SOURCE	MET STANDARD?
				LOWEST RAA	RANGE		
TOC	N/A	Removal Ratio Must Be ≥ 1.00	N/A	1.5	1.3 - 1.8	Naturally present in the environment	YES
PARAMETER	UNITS	TT	MCLG	TEST RESULTS		MAJOR SOURCE	MET STANDARD?
				HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	LOWEST % OF SAMPLES MEETING LIMIT		
Turbidity ⁽²⁾	NTU	95% of Monthly Samples Must Be ≤ 0.3	N/A	0.47	99.93%	Soil runoff	YES
PARAMETER	UNITS	AL (CT DPH only)	MCLG	TEST RESULTS		MAJOR SOURCES	MET STANDARD?
				HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE		
PFOA	ppt	16	0	2.0	ND (<2.0) - 2.0	Multiple commercial, industrial, and consumer product uses of man-made compounds	YES

The following table lists unregulated contaminants.⁽³⁾

PARAMETER	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	TEST RESULTS		MAJOR SOURCE(S)	MET STANDARD?
				AVERAGE	RANGE		
Sodium ⁽⁴⁾	ppm	Notification Level = 100	N/A	24	22 - 25	Stormwater runoff containing road salt; erosion of natural deposits	N/A
Sulfate	ppm	N/A	N/A	5	4 - 6	Naturally occurring	N/A

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Barium was measured only once in 2025; therefore, a range of test results is not presented.

⁽²⁾ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of the effectiveness of GU's filtration system. Turbidity cannot exceed 1 NTU.

⁽³⁾ The EPA has not established drinking water standards for unregulated contaminants. GU is required to monitor for them to assist the EPA in determining their occurrence and whether future regulation is warranted.

⁽⁴⁾ When the sodium level in tap water exceeds 100 ppm, customers must be notified either by direct mail or billing statements. However, this is **not** an MCL violation.

Key to Abbreviations:					
%	Percent	MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	ppm	Parts per Million (equal to milligrams per liter)
<	Less Than	MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	ppt	Parts per Trillion (equal to nanograms per liter)
=	Equals	N/A	Not Applicable	RAA	Running Annual Average
$\leq$	Less Than or Equal to	ND	Not Detected	TOC	Total Organic Carbon
$\geq$	Greater Than or Equal to	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	TT	Treatment Technique
AL	Action Level	PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic Acid		



2025 SUBASENLON WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAM

Federal and state regulatory agencies consider the Navy-owned water distribution systems serving the SUBASENLON community to be extensions of the system operated by GU, not a separate regulated PWS. However, Navy policy requires SUBASENLON to monitor each of its five water distribution systems for contaminants that could be contributed by the water distribution system downstream of its connections to the GU system. The pipelines providing water to the residents at the Dolphin Gardens and Nautilus Park 3 housing areas north of Gungywamp Road are owned and operated by GU; therefore, GU is responsible for monitoring these distribution systems, not the Navy. The SUBASENLON water monitoring program includes the following parameters:

1. Bacteriological:

Total coliform monitoring is performed to ensure that water remains free of bacteria as it travels through the distribution system and disinfectant residuals decline. Total coliforms are not pathogenic, but their presence could indicate the potential for pathogenic bacteria. If total coliforms are detected, monitoring for *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) is required to determine whether these pathogenic bacteria are present.

2. Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs):

Total residual chlorine (TRC) monitoring is performed to ensure that disinfectant levels are not too high, as higher levels would lead to a higher potential for DBP formation. An added benefit of disinfectant monitoring is that if disinfectant levels are too low, flushing can be performed to maintain an adequate disinfectant residual for the prevention of bacteriological contamination. Monitoring for TTHM and five haloacetic acids (HAA5) is performed to ensure that elevated levels of these DBPs do not form as water travels through the distribution system.

3. Lead and Copper:

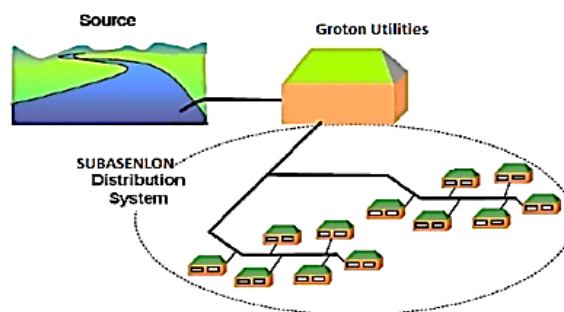
Lead and copper monitoring is performed to ensure that levels of these metals do not increase above standards as water travels through the distribution system and building plumbing systems. Lead and copper have the potential to leach from plumbing materials into drinking water.

4. Asbestos (Main Base and Nautilus Park):

Asbestos monitoring is performed in areas of water systems with asbestos cement (AC) pipes as these pipes can release asbestos fibers into the distribution system as they age and degrade.

The **2025 MONITORING PROGRAM** consists of **FIVE (5)** separate water distribution systems:

1. Main Base
2. Nautilus Park
(areas south of Gungywamp Road)
3. Trident Park
4. Conning Towers
5. Polaris Park



INFORMATION ON SUBASENLON DRINKING WATER ACTIVITIES

At SUBASENLON, contaminants could come from the corrosion of distribution system piping and interior building plumbing as the water makes its way from the GU points of entry through the SUBASENLON distribution systems to customer taps. Some areas of these systems may be more susceptible to lead and copper contamination than others. For this reason, SUBASENLON has taken steps to improve the water quality in these areas (either by replacing piping/fixtures and/or flushing at service taps). SUBASENLON also flushes distribution lines in areas where TRC is low and DBPs are elevated.

The SUBASENLON PWD UEM Branch flushes hydrants on the Main Base while GU flushes hydrants in the housing areas. This is to prevent the buildup of rust (which contains iron and possibly manganese) and sediment in the distribution system. If you notice any discoloration in your water after flushing has occurred, simply run your faucets until the water runs clear. Clean faucet aerators after flushing. For questions or concerns surrounding hydrant flushing, please contact the **Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Mid-Atlantic Centralized Work Reception Service Desk, via the Emergency Trouble Desk, at (866) 477-7206**, or have your building manager or local housing management/maintenance team contact the SUBASENLON PWD Facilities Management Division to discuss the issue.

The SUBASENLON PWD Environmental Division is committed to providing consumers with up-to-date information to ensure that all consumers can make informed decisions regarding drinking water use.

SUBASENLON WATER QUALITY DATA – YEAR 2025



The following [water quality](#) test results are provided by SUBASENLON. These tables, representing each of the five separate SUBASENLON water systems, present data from the most recent testing (2025 unless otherwise noted) done in accordance with Navy policies.

The following is a summary of definitions for acronyms and abbreviations used in the tables.

Table of Definitions

< - Less Than

µg/L - Micrograms per Liter - Equal to parts per billion - A measurement of the amount of contaminant per unit of water

AL - Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow (applicable for the 90th percentile of lead and copper sampling and CT DPH-established concentrations for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances [e.g., PFOA]).

DBP - Disinfection Byproduct - Harmful chemical compounds that can form in water from the reaction of disinfectants used to control microbial pathogens with naturally occurring materials found in source water.

HAA5 - Five Haloacetic Acids - A group of DBPs that includes bromoacetic acid, chloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid.

LRAA - Locational Running Annual Average - The average of analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water - MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health - MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MFL - Million Fibers per Liter - A measurement of the amount of asbestos contamination per unit of water

mg/L - Milligrams per Liter - Equal to parts per million - A measurement of the amount of contaminant per unit of water

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The highest level of a disinfectant (e.g., TRC) allowed in drinking water - There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - The level of a drinking water disinfectant (e.g., TRC) below which there is no known or expected risk to health - MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

N/A - Not Applicable

ND - Not Detected - Laboratory analysis indicates that the parameter is not present

P/A - Present or Absent - A testing method for total coliform bacteria and *E. coli* bacteria that indicates the presence or absence of the bacteria in drinking water

RAA - Running Annual Average - The average of analytical results for samples taken during the previous twelve months

TRC - Total Residual Chlorine - The total amount of free and combined chlorine remaining in water after chlorination disinfection has been applied

TTHM - Total Trihalomethanes - A group of DBPs that includes bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane.



SUBASENLON WATER QUALITY DATA – YEAR 2025

MAIN BASE

SUBASENLON MAIN BASE – DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
BACTERIOLOGICAL								
PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL		MCL	MCLG	MET STANDARD? ⁽¹⁾	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER	
Total Coliforms	P/A	Present in routine sample at 1 location (absent in repeat samples and all 119 other routine samples)		N/A	0	YES	Naturally present in the environment	
<i>E. coli</i>	P/A	Absent		See note ⁽²⁾	0	YES	Human and animal fecal waste	
DISINFECTANTS AND DBPs								
PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL		MCLOR MRDL	MCLG OR MRDLG	MET STANDARD? ⁽¹⁾	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER	
		HIGHEST LRAA OR RAA ⁽³⁾	RANGE ⁽⁴⁾					
TTHM	µg/L	82.8	55.1 - 100.1	80	N/A	NO (See Below)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	
HAA5	µg/L	21.3	14.9 - 22.5	60	N/A	YES	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	
TRC	mg/L	0.99	ND (<0.02) - 1.74	4	4	YES	Drinking water disinfectant	
LEAD AND COPPER								
PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL			AL	MCLG	MET STANDARD? ⁽¹⁾	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
		90th PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL	RANGE ⁽⁴⁾				
Copper	mg/L	0.099	0	0.019 - 0.186	1.3	1.3	YES (See Below)	Corrosion of pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	µg/L	8.3	1 ⁽⁵⁾	ND (<1.0) - 154.0	15	0	YES (See Below)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
ASBESTOS								
PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL		MCL	MCLG	MET STANDARD? ⁽¹⁾	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER	
Asbestos (2018 ⁽⁶⁾)	MFL	ND (<0.2)		7	7	YES	Decay of AC pipes; erosion of natural deposits	

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Indicates whether the drinking water monitoring results meet applicable SDWA water quality standards. For further details on entries marked as “(See Below)”, see “Met Standards?” and “Monitoring Violations” below.

⁽²⁾ Effective 1 April 2016, the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) established *E. coli* MCL violations for the following sample result combinations: (i) a total coliform-positive (TC+) repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive (EC+) routine sample, (ii) any missing repeat samples following an EC+ routine sample, (iii) an EC+ repeat sample following an EC+ routine sample, (iv) an EC+ repeat sample following a TC+ routine sample, or (v) a TC+ repeat sample with no *E. coli* analysis following a TC+ routine sample.

⁽³⁾ The values indicated for TTHM and HAA5 were based on the highest quarterly LRAA result calculated at each of the sample sites in 2025. The value indicated for TRC was based on the highest quarterly RAA result calculated in 2025. The LRAA and RAA are the values that are compared against the MCLs for compliance.

⁽⁴⁾ The highest and the lowest values found in the individual samples

⁽⁵⁾ The initial high result was attributed to low water use in the associated building. Follow-up samples were below the AL.

⁽⁶⁾ Asbestos sampling is on a novennial schedule (i.e., conducted once every 9 years).

Met Standards?

The MCL was exceeded for TTHM during the 4th quarter. The TTHM MCL exceedance is not an immediate health hazard and considered a long-term, chronic health hazard if consumed over many years. In response, SUBASENLON has enacted appropriate corrective actions (e.g., increased flushing, follow-up sampling and analysis).

Monitoring Violations:

Monitoring standards were not met for lead and copper (the samples were not collected during the required monitoring period). The installation intends to improve sampling efforts for 2026 and beyond to minimize future monitoring violations.



NAUTILUS PARK

SUBASENLON WATER QUALITY DATA – YEAR 2025

SUBASENLON NAUTILUS PARK – DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

BACTERIOLOGICAL

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL	MCL	MCLG	MET STANDARD? ⁽¹⁾	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Total Coliforms	P/A	Absent	N/A	0	YES	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i>	P/A	N/A ⁽²⁾	See note ⁽³⁾	0	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

DISINFECTANTS AND DBPs

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL		MCL OR MRDL	MCLG OR MRDLG	MET STANDARD? ⁽¹⁾	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
		HIGHEST LRAA OR RAA ⁽⁴⁾	RANGE ⁽⁵⁾				
TTHM	µg/L	61.3	23.1 - 73.8	80	N/A	YES (See Below)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	µg/L	28.0	16.3 - 31.0	60	N/A	YES (See Below)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
TRC	mg/L	1.30	0.05 - 1.94	4	4	YES	Drinking water disinfectant

LEAD AND COPPER

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL			AL	MCLG	MET STANDARD? ⁽¹⁾	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
		90th PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL	RANGE ⁽⁵⁾				
Copper	mg/L	0.041	0	0.003 - 0.076	1.3	1.3	YES (See Below)	Corrosion of pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	µg/L	0.2	0	ND (<1.0) - 1.9	15	0	YES (See Below)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

ASBESTOS

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL	MCL	MCLG	MET STANDARD? ⁽³⁾	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Asbestos (2018)	MFL	ND (<0.2)	7	7	YES ⁽⁶⁾	Decay of AC pipes; erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Indicates whether the drinking water monitoring results meet applicable SDWA water quality standards. For further details on entries marked as “(See Below)”, see “Met Standards?” and “Monitoring Violations” below.

⁽²⁾ Testing for *E. coli* is only required after a TC+ routine sample.

⁽³⁾ Effective 1 April 2016, the RTCR established *E. coli* MCL violations for the following sample result combinations: (i) a TC+ repeat sample following an EC+ routine sample, (ii) any missing repeat samples following an EC+ routine sample, (iii) an EC+ repeat sample following an EC+ routine sample, (iv) an EC+ repeat sample following a TC+ routine sample, or (v) a TC+ repeat sample with no *E. coli* analysis following a TC+ routine sample.

⁽⁴⁾ The values indicated for TTHM and HAA5 were based on the highest quarterly LRAA result calculated at each of the sample sites in 2025. The value indicated for TRC was based on the highest quarterly RAA result calculated in 2025. The LRAA and RAA are the values that are compared against the MCLs for compliance.

⁽⁵⁾ The highest and the lowest values found in the individual samples.

⁽⁶⁾ Asbestos sampling is on a novennial schedule (i.e., conducted once every 9 years).

Met Standards?

Yes, all collected samples met applicable water quality standards.

Monitoring Violations:

Monitoring standards were not met for DBPs (TTHM and HAA5 samples were not collected from consistent locations) and lead and copper (the samples were not collected during the required monitoring period and some samples were collected from non-system locations). SUBASENLON intends to improve sampling efforts for 2026 and beyond to minimize future monitoring violations.



TRIDENT PARK

SUBASENLON WATER QUALITY DATA – YEAR 2025

SUBASENLON TRIDENT PARK – DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

BACTERIOLOGICAL

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL	MCL ⁽¹⁾	MCLG	MET STANDARD? ⁽¹⁾	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Total Coliforms	P/A	Absent	N/A	0	YES	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i>	P/A	N/A ⁽²⁾	See note ⁽³⁾	0	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

DISINFECTANTS AND DBPs

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL		MCL OR MRDL	MCLG OR MRDLG	MET STANDARD? ⁽¹⁾	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
		HIGHEST LRAA OR RAA ⁽⁴⁾	RANGE ⁽⁵⁾				
TTHM	µg/L	61.2	33.8 - 63.5	80	N/A	YES (See Below)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	µg/L	33.0	16.4 - 33.0	60	N/A	YES (See Below)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
TRC	mg/L	1.41	1.15 - 1.60	4	4	YES	Drinking water disinfectant

LEAD AND COPPER

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL			AL	MCLG	MET STANDARD? ⁽¹⁾	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
		90th PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL	RANGE ⁽⁵⁾				
Copper	mg/L	0.041	0	0.015 - 0.057	1.3	1.3	YES (See Below)	Corrosion of pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	µg/L	1.6	0	ND (<1.0) - 2.0	15	0	YES (See Below)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Indicates whether the drinking water monitoring results meet applicable SDWA water quality standards. For further details on entries marked as “(See Below)”, see “Met Standards?” and “Monitoring Violations” below.

⁽²⁾ Testing for *E. coli* is only required after a TC+ routine sample.

⁽³⁾ Effective 1 April 2016, the RTCR established *E. coli* MCL violations for the following sample result combinations: (i) a TC+ repeat sample following an EC+ routine sample, (ii) any missing repeat samples following an EC+ routine sample, (iii) an EC+ repeat sample following an EC+ routine sample, (iv) an EC+ repeat sample following a TC+ routine sample, or (v) a TC+ repeat sample with no *E. coli* analysis following a TC+ routine sample.

⁽⁴⁾ The values indicated for TTHM and HAA5 were based on the highest quarterly LRAA result calculated at each of the sample sites in 2025. The value indicated for TRC was based on the highest quarterly RAA result calculated in 2025. The LRAA and RAA are the values that are compared against the MCLs for compliance.

⁽⁵⁾ The highest and the lowest values found in the individual samples.

Met Standards?

Yes, all collected samples met applicable water quality standards.

Monitoring Violations:

Monitoring standards were not met for DBPs (TTHM and HAA5 samples were not collected from consistent locations) and lead and copper (some of the required samples were not collected). SUBASENLON intends to improve sampling efforts for 2026 and beyond to minimize future monitoring violations.



CONNING TOWERS

SUBASENLON WATER QUALITY DATA – YEAR 2025

SUBASENLON CONNING TOWERS – DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

BACTERIOLOGICAL

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL	MCL	MCLG	MET STANDARD? ⁽¹⁾	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Total Coliforms	P/A	Present in routine sample at 1 location (absent in repeat samples and all 11 other routine samples)	N/A	0	YES	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i>	P/A	Absent	See note ⁽²⁾	0	YES	Human and animal fecal waste

DISINFECTANTS AND DBPs

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL		MCL OR MRDL	MCLG OR MRDLG	MET STANDARD? ⁽¹⁾	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
		ANNUAL RESULT OR HIGHEST RAA ⁽³⁾	RANGE ⁽⁴⁾				
TTHM	µg/L	63.3	63.3	80	N/A	YES	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	µg/L	34.0	34.0	60	N/A	YES	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
TRC	mg/L	1.12	0.38 - 1.84	4	4	YES	Drinking water disinfectant

LEAD AND COPPER

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL			AL	MCLG	MET STANDARD? ⁽¹⁾	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
		90th PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL	RANGE ⁽⁴⁾				
Copper	mg/L	0.075	0	0.025 - 0.078	1.3	1.3	YES (See Below)	Corrosion of pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	µg/L	1.2	0	ND (<1.0) - 1.5	15	0	YES (See Below)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Indicates whether the drinking water monitoring results meet applicable SDWA water quality standards. For further details on entries marked as “(See Below)”, see “Met Standards?” and “Monitoring Violations” below.

⁽²⁾ Effective 1 April 2016, the RTCR established *E. coli* MCL violations for the following sample result combinations: (i) a TC+ repeat sample following an EC+ routine sample, (ii) any missing repeat samples following an EC+ routine sample, (iii) an EC+ repeat sample following an EC+ routine sample, (iv) an EC+ repeat sample following a TC+ routine sample, or (v) a TC+ repeat sample with no *E. coli* analysis following a TC+ routine sample.

⁽³⁾ The values indicated for TTHM and HAA5 were based on the highest quarterly LRAA result calculated at each of the sample sites in 2025. The value indicated for TRC was based on the highest quarterly RAA result calculated in 2025. The LRAA and RAA are the values that are compared against the MCLs for compliance.

⁽⁴⁾ The highest and the lowest values found in the individual samples.

Met Standards?

Yes, all collected samples met applicable water quality standards.

Monitoring Violations:

Monitoring standards were not met for lead and copper (some samples were not collected during required monitoring period). SUBASENLON intends to improve sampling efforts for 2026 and beyond to minimize future monitoring violations.



POLARIS PARK

SUBASENLON WATER QUALITY DATA – YEAR 2025

SUBASENLON POLARIS PARK – DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

BACTERIOLOGICAL

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL	MCL	MCLG	MET STANDARD? ⁽¹⁾	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Total Coliforms	P/A	Absent	N/A	0	YES	Naturally present in the environment
<i>E. coli</i>	P/A	N/A ⁽²⁾	See note ⁽³⁾	0	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

DISINFECTANTS AND DBPs

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL		MCL OR MRDL	MCLG OR MRDLG	MET STANDARD? ⁽¹⁾	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
		ANNUAL RESULT OR HIGHEST RAA ⁽⁴⁾	RANGE ⁽⁵⁾				
TTHM	µg/L	58.0	58.0	80	N/A	YES	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	µg/L	23.0	23.0	60	N/A	YES	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
TRC	mg/L	1.12	0.14 - 1.64	4	4	YES	Drinking water disinfectant

LEAD AND COPPER

PARAMETER	UNITS	DETECTION LEVEL			AL	MCLG	MET STANDARD? ⁽¹⁾	MAJOR SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
		90th PERCENTILE	SITES ABOVE AL	RANGE ⁽⁵⁾				
Copper	mg/L	0.104	0	0.073 - 0.118	1.3	1.3	YES (See Below)	Corrosion of pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	µg/L	1.7	0	ND (<1.0) - 2.1	15	0	YES (See Below)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Notes:

⁽¹⁾ Indicates whether the drinking water monitoring results meet applicable SDWA water quality standards. For further details on entries marked as “(See Below)”, see “Met Standards?” and “Monitoring Violations” below.

⁽²⁾ Testing for *E. coli* is only required after a TC+ routine sample.

⁽³⁾ Effective 1 April 2016, the RTCR established *E. coli* MCL violations for the following sample result combinations: (i) a TC+ repeat sample following an EC+ routine sample, (ii) any missing repeat samples following an EC+ routine sample, (iii) an EC+ repeat sample following an EC+ routine sample, (iv) an EC+ repeat sample following a TC+ routine sample, or (v) a TC+ repeat sample with no *E. coli* analysis following a TC+ routine sample.

⁽⁴⁾ The values indicated for TTHM and HAA5 were based on the highest quarterly LRAA result calculated at each of the sample sites in 2025. The value indicated for TRC was based on the highest quarterly RAA result calculated in 2025. The LRAA and RAA are the values that are compared against the MCLs for compliance.

⁽⁵⁾ The highest and the lowest values found in the individual samples.

Met Standards?

Yes, all collected samples met applicable water quality standards.

Monitoring Violations:

Monitoring standards were not met for lead and copper (some of the required samples were not collected). SUBASENLON intends to improve sampling efforts for 2026 and beyond to minimize future monitoring violations.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (e.g., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

YOU ARE IMPORTANT TO US!!



LEAD IN PRIORITY AREAS (LIPA)

For sensitive areas (e.g., Child Development Center [CDC] and Youth Center [YC]), the LIPA program requires additional sampling at each water outlet. SUBASENLON completed its most recent LIPA sampling in August 2024 and identified 3 trouble areas (all exterior spigots not used for consumption purposes) out of 107 outlets. The exterior spigot at the YC was replaced and retested in August 2025 (along with a janitor closet sink that was previously inaccessible).

Both were under the Navy screening level of 10 µg/L. Signage was posted at the other outdoor spigots, stating that they were not suitable for drinking. A newly installed sink at the CDC was tested in October 2025 and exceeded the Navy screening level. Follow-up sampling of the sink in December 2025 was below the screening level, making it safe for consumption.

The next sampling event is scheduled to occur in 2028. All test results must be maintained for 12 years and be made available to the local preventive medicine service/medical treatment facility and all facilities where testing was conducted. Results for SUBASENLON can be found at the following website:

<https://cnrma.cnmc.navy.mil/Operations-and-Management/Environmental-Support/Drinking-Water-Quality-Information/Lead-in-Priority-Area-Sampling-Program/SUBASE-New-London/>